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**AP World History: Unit 4 Exam**

**Flashback: Units 1, 2, 3 & 4 Information:**

1. The ultimate source of wealth and power in any agricultural society is
   1. Gold.
   2. Copper.
   3. Land.
   4. The accumulation of weapons.
2. The development of agriculture led to an increase in population because
   1. Farming was much less labor intensive than hunting and gathering
   2. The stable food source allowed for more permanent homes and larger families
   3. Farming provided a healthier diet that hunting and gathering
   4. Hunting and gathering was an extremely dangerous lifestyle
3. Egypt benefited from its geographic location because
   1. It was located at the crossroads of key trade routes.
   2. It emerged along key migration routes and was thus exposed to diverse ideas and peoples.
   3. Isolated by desert, it was spared major invasions.
   4. Its vast resources prevented it from ever having to engage in long-distance trade.
4. The Chinese system of Mandate of Heaven refers to
   1. The power granted to the ruler form the heavens
   2. The emperor’s obligation to give laws to his people
   3. The never ending power of the emperor
   4. The belief in many gods
5. In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of

A. Socrates

B. Confucianism

C. Plato

D. Buddhism

1. Social order was regulated in India through
   1. Heavy reliance on the teachings of the Brahmins who taught that all humans were equal.
   2. Stories called Upanishads that taught children how to behave.
   3. A social hierarchy made up of a series of Castes and sub-castes.
   4. Strict religious teachings.
2. The leader of Muslim society is known as the:
3. Priest.
4. Caliph.
5. Lord.
6. Emperor.
7. Allah.

8. The division between Sunni-Shiite Muslims occurred because of

1. A difference in fundamental religious teachings.
2. The need for fair division of funds by the Muslim leaders between both groups.
3. The death of Muhammad and argument over secession.
4. The ongoing feud between Jews and Muslims.
5. Belief in the Old Testament of the Bible.

9. During the Middle ages, feudalism dominated all forms of life by doing all of the following EXCEPT:

a. providing protection for the lower members of society.

b. allowing marriages to be determined or approved by the king.

c. ensuring that serfs remained on the land that they were required to work.

d. making the fief the center part of life, in that people lived, worked on, and protected it.

e. allowing knights to leave the fief only when they were needed to provide protection.

10. What health-related crisis gravely affected China, the Middle East, and Europe during the fourteenth century?

1. The spread of the bubonic plague
2. Crop blights that killed wheat and rice
3. The outbreak of Spanish flu
4. The global cooling known as the “little ice age”
5. An early form of the ebola virus

11. The major result of the Crusades was the

a. conversion of eastern Europe to Roman Catholicism

b. establishment of a cultural and economic contact between western Europe and the Middle East

c. conquest of the Holy Land and Jerusalem

d. destruction of the European nobility and military class

e. creation of a new Holy Roman Empire ruling many Mediterranean lands.

12. The Silk Road flourished under Mongol rule because

a. unlike the Muslims, who looked down on merchants, the Mongols encouraged trade.

b. the Mongols controlled all parts of the Silk Road, which allowed for relatively easy trade.

c. the Turks hired Mongol armies to protect the Silk Roads.

d. the Silk Road came into existence only during the period of Mongol rule

e. Timur destroyed the Silk Road as part of his conquest, so the only time it could flourish was under the Mongols.

13. What is an example of the changes brought about by the Columbian Exchange?

a. the importation of coffee to Africa by South America

b. the European encounter with the horse in plains of North America

c. the extraction of silver from Brazil by the Spanish

d. the introduction of corn and potatoes from Europe to the Americas

e. the spread of smallpox from North America to Europe

14. What resulted from the Portuguese exploration of West Africa in the 1400s?

a. the Trans-Atlantic slave trade began.

b. the African societies died out.

c. African and Portuguese societies fought each other.

d. the Portuguese established permanent societies in Africa.

e. the Portuguese spread disease to Africa

15. Which of the following best describes the Ottoman government structure?

a. Centralized authority provided by the sultan and ruled by the help of viziers.

b. A dictatorship ruled by viziers and oversaw by governors.

c. An oligarchy of viziers who answered to the caliph.

d. Sunni rulers who passed power to their sons.

e. An emperor who governed through provincial governors in provinces.

16. Writers of the Enlightenment were primarily interested in

a. changing the relationship between people and their government

b. supporting the divine right theory

c. debating the role of church in society

d. promoting increased power for European monarchs

e. ending the influence of Muslims in the Ottoman Empire

17. Which statement best describes a change that occurred during both the Renaissance and the Enlightenment?

a. feudalism became the dominant political system

b. the use of reason and logic were discouraged

c. technology and science were considered unimportant

d. there was a surge in religious art

e. a new questioning spirit and attitude emerged

18. Which of the following reflected the living conditions of the Industrial Revolution

a) Initial housing was quite comfortable for immigrants

b) crime able to spread relatively unchecked in densely populated areas

c) factories closed in the winter time creating free time for factory laborers

d) health care prevented spread of disease in tenements

e) the bourgeoisie and proletariat frequently shared housing because that’s just the nice thing to do

19. Which of the following was an economic effect of the Industrial Revolution?

a. production in factories increased leading to availability of goods

b. the middle class grew

c. on the assembly line, people encouraged independent thought

d. the pace of world slowed down making labor more difficult

e. owners in factories began to exploit workers

20. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?

1. The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
2. Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
3. The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
4. The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.

21. In France, which was a major result of the French Revolution?

1. the king was restored to unlimited power
2. the clergy dominated government
3. the middle class and women gained political influence
4. the tax burden was carried by the lower class
5. France took over colonies in the Caribbean

22. Haiti’s independence differed from other Latin American movements in that

1. it began as a slave revolt against slave owners and led to independence
2. the British landed troops to assist with the movement for independence
3. the US supported the Haitians in their revolutions with supplies
4. France and Napoleon welcomed and recognized Haiti’s independence
5. Spain supported the movement for independence

23. What is an accurate statement about the partitioning of Africa by European imperialist nations during the 1800s?

a. new nations were based on old tribal boundaries

b. the cultural and ethnic diversity of African people was disregarded

c. the continent was divided evenly among the colonial powers.

d. Africans sent representatives to discuss this

e. African unity was encouraged.

24. After 1880, European nations sought colonies in Africa primarily because they were

a. In need of land for their surplus population

b. competing of raw materials and markets

c. determined to bring Christianity to the Muslim world

d. interested in completing their geographic knowledge of the world

e. looking for new trade routes for the slave trade.

25. The 19th century term, “White Man’s Burden” reflects the idea that:

a. Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans

b. Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help

c. Imperialism was opposed by most Europeans

d. Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of colonial peoples.

e. All people were equal and whites had to work harder.

**Unit 5 Material**

* 1. World War I was considered a global conflict because

1. It involved battles on every continent
2. It was fought in both European and Pacific theaters
3. The warring powers held colonies that participated in the war
4. It began in Europe, whose culture dominated the globe in the early 20th centuries
5. It involved both Europe and the United States
   1. Russia’s role in the twentieth-century global conflicts included all of the following except
6. an ethnic-based alliance with Serbia
7. providing opportunity for Germany to turn its attention to France
8. participation in the formation of the League of Nations
9. creating opportunities for postwar influences in Eastern Europe
10. participation in the war against Japan
    1. A major cause of World War I was
11. a decline in the policy of imperialism
12. the existence of opposing alliances
13. an increase in acts of aggression by England
14. the spread of communism throughout Europe
15. the rise of Nazi Germany
    1. Why was the Balkan region referred to as the “Powder Keg of Europe” prior to World War I?
16. they were one of the gunpowder empires.
17. The aggression of the Ottoman Empire was disrupting the balance of power
18. Yugoslavia was invading its neighboring countries
19. Nationalistic and imperialistic rivalries were increasing
20. The area was the leading supplier of military equipment
    1. The major impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was that the treaty led to
21. an era of peace and international good-will in Germany
22. a stable Germany that was both democratic and strong
23. a power struggle in Germany between Nazis and the current government
24. an increase in Germany’s desire to regain its power and prestige
25. a leadership position for Germany in the league of nations

31.

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| Whilst asleep during the night, we were frequently awakened by rats running over us. When this happened too often for my liking, I would lie on my back and wait for a rat to linger on my legs; then violently heave my legs upwards, throwing the rat into the air. Occasionally, I would hear a grunt when the rat landed on a fellow victim.” |

The above quote best describes:

1. the Battle of Verdun
2. the Battle of the Marne
3. trench warfare
4. the Eastern Front
5. the Western Front
   1. After World War I, the opposition of some members of Congress to the Versailles Treaty was based largely on the idea that the Treaty
6. did not punish the Central Powers harshly enough
7. did not give the United States a central role in world affairs
8. would require the United States to join the League of Nations and might result in a loss of United States sovereignty
9. would require the United States to assume the cost of rebuilding the war-torn European economies
10. gave too much power to other countries who had been on the winning side of the war
    1. President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points were intended to
11. make the United States, Great Britain, and France leading world powers
12. redistribute Germany’s colonies among the allied nations
13. prevent international tensions from leading to war
14. give back power to the Balkan region
15. punish Germany for causing World War I
    1. The harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I helped lay the foundation for
16. the rise of fascism in Germany
17. uprisings during the French Revolution
18. division of Korea along the 38th parallel
19. Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
20. Collapse of the Soviet Union
    1. Fascism in Europe during the 1920s and 1930s is best described as
21. demonstration of laissez-faire capitalism that promoted free enterprise
22. form of totalitarianism that glorified the state above the individual
23. type of economic system that stressed a classless society
24. set of humanist ideas the emphasized the dignity and worth of the individual
25. free market competition leading businesses to succeed or fail based on price
    1. Which situation was a basic cause of the Great Depression?
26. continued increases in wages for workers
27. excessive profits for farmers
28. overregulation of the stock market
29. overproduction of consumer goods
30. high prices for necessity goods, like food and clothes
    1. The New Deal changed political thinking in the United States because it supported the idea that the
31. rights of workers are less important than the interests of businesses
32. Supreme court should have an important role to play in the economy
33. Government should become more involved in the social and economic life of the people
34. People were on their own to thrive or fail
35. President’s foreign policy is more important than its domestic policy
    1. Which political ideology is MOST reflected in the quote below?

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| *The German people after twenty-five or thirty years, in consequence of the fact that it will never be able to pay all that is demanded of it, will have so gigantic a sum still owing that practically it will be forced to produce more than it does today." What will the end be? and the answer to that question is "Pledging of our land, enslavement of our labor-strength. Therefore, in the economic sphere, November 1918 was in truth no achievement, but it was the beginning of our collapse…”* |

1. fascism
2. Nazism
3. Communism
4. Isolationism
5. Totalitarianism
   1. Which political ideology is MOST reflected in the quote below?

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| *“ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sees in the world not only those superficial, material aspects in which man appears as an individual, standing by himself, self-centered, subject to natural law which instinctively urges him toward a life of selfish momentary pleasure; it sees not only the individual but the nation and the country”* |

1. fascism
2. Nazism
3. Communism
4. Isolationism
5. Totalitarianism
   1. Which of the following leaders would have agreed most with the policies of Joseph Stalin?
6. Fidel Castro
7. Juan Peron
8. Adolph Hitler
9. Harry Truman
10. Mohandas Gandhi
    1. The nation that saw a consistent rise in global influence during both World Wars was
11. Germany
12. Poland
13. China
14. France
15. The United States
    1. Which is one major reason the Holocaust is considered a unique event in modern European history?
16. Jews of Europe have seldom been victims of persecution
17. Civilians rarely were killed during air raids on Great Britain
18. Adolph Hitler concealed his anti-Jewish feelings until after coming to power
19. The Jews were the only groups to be persecuted
20. The genocide was planned in great detail and required the cooperation of many people
    1. President Harry Truman’s decision to use the atomic bombs against Japan was primarily based on his belief that
21. It was the only way to end the war and prevent more casualties
22. Germany would refuse to surrender in Europe
23. An alliance was developing between Japan and the Soviet Union
24. Japan was in the process of developing atomic weapons
25. The American military was not equipped to invade Japan
    1. President Harry Truman justified using the atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 on the grounds that the
26. world was ready for the demonstration of nuclear power
27. Japan had bombed Pearl Harbor using nuclear weapons
28. Axis powers deserved total destruction
29. Early ending of the war would save many lives
30. American public demanded the use of the bomb
    1. What is generally a characteristic of a communist economy?
31. investment is encouraged by promise of larger profits
32. the role of government in the economy is restricted by law
33. government agencies are involved in production planning
34. entrepreneurs sell shares in their company to the government
35. market competition is emphasized along with the need for private wealth
    1. During the Cold War era, the United States and Soviet Union were reluctant to become directly involved in direct military conflict mainly because of
36. the peacekeeping role of the United Nations
37. pressure from nonaligned countries
38. the potential for global nuclear destruction
39. increased tensions in the Middle East
40. the economic cost of conflict
    1. After World War II, the Soviet Union established satellites in Eastern Europe to
41. support the remaining fascist governments in Eastern Europe
42. preserve capitalism in Eastern Europe
43. establish democratic government
44. tax them for economic purposes
45. expand power and control over Eastern Europe
    1. Which of these Cold War events is best described in the box below?

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| *And suddenly, the United States found itself on the brink of nuclear war, as missiles were pointed at us just off the coast of Florida. For nearly 13 days, President Kennedy needed to negotiate with Soviet leader Khruschev in order to keep the world from going into nuclear war.* |

1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
3. Bay of Pigs Invasion
4. Cuban Missile Crisis
5. Berlin Airlift
   1. Which of these Cold War events is best described in the box below?

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| *The United States sent necessary supplies over to those in Germany who were victims of the blockade in order to ensure that they would not be harmed any longer by the Communists.* |

1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
3. Bay of Pigs Invasion
4. Cuban Missile Crisis
5. Berlin Airlift
   1. What is the main idea of the quotation below?

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| *“From Stetin to the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, and Iron Curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe… all these famous cities and the population around them lie in what I call the Soviet Sphere”—Winston Churchill* |

1. The Soviet Union has expanded its communist influence throughout Eastern Europe
2. The Soviet Union has helped the nations of Eastern Europe improve their standard of living.
3. Eastern Europe should continue to be ruled as it was during ancient times
4. The democratic nations of Western Europe have stopped the expansion of Soviet influence in the world
5. The Soviet Union will support communist revolutions in Southeast Asia
   1. The main reason the United Nations sent troops to Korea in 1950 was to
6. Ensure that food reached areas of the Korean Peninsula affected by famine
7. Prevent North Korea from conquering the people of South Korea
8. Force the inspection of nuclear plants in North Korea
9. Restore peace between warring factions of Buddhism and Shinto
10. Protect people from natural disaster
    1. The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan represented attempts by the United States to deal with
11. World War II reparations
12. National debt
13. Spread of communism
14. Presidential political opposition
15. Arms race
    1. Shortly after World War II, the Cold War developed mainly as a result of
16. United States refusal to send economic aid to European nations
17. Soviet domination of Eastern Europe
18. New improvement in Japanese technology
19. Competition between superpowers to explore outer space
20. Continuation of the pre-World War II balance of power
    1. A constitutional issue that was frequently raised about the United States involvement in the Korean and Vietnam conflicts was the
21. treatment of civilians
22. right to regulate commerce with foreign nations
23. use of deficit spending to finance war
24. lack of formal declaration of war by Congress
25. Supreme Court’s role in foreign policy decision-making
    1. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution did all of the following EXCEPT
26. involve Russia in the Vietnam war
27. gave President Johnson power to conduct war in Vietnam
28. circumvent the traditional means of beginning a war
29. came after an attack by the Vietnamese on American ships
30. led to Americans feeling distrustful of presidential power
    1. Which of these statements best describes popular attitudes of Americans and those in other countries towards the Vietnam war?
31. many supported the war and wanted to continue spending money on it
32. many questioned why American chose to go to war and why we were spending the money
33. men signed up in order to fight in the war
34. many schools advocated for the war and tried to get young men to join the army
35. Democrats believed that the war should be stopped when Ho Chi Min took power
    1. All of the following are true about the Vietnam War EXCEPT:
36. it cost the United States nearly $200 billion
37. it was America’s longest war
38. the majority of men killed in battle were under the age of 18
39. it was due to a split among the North and South Vietnamese
40. Americans got additional support for the war from the Chinese
    1. The idea that the world is becoming a more interconnected global economy is known as
41. globalization
42. imperialism
43. communism
44. interactions
45. fascism
    1. What caused the rise of feminism during the 1970s?
46. women shifted into more traditionally male roles
47. women called for equality in the eyes of society
48. men began to put more women into positions of power
49. women militantly fought for their rights
50. men no longer wanted positions of power in the United States
    1. What is true about both Christian and Muslim fundamentalism?
51. Both are based on conservative religious beliefs
52. Both challenge conservative religious beliefs
53. Both have led to wars in the United States
54. Both question traditional scriptures
55. Both call for their members to go to war

**Short Answer Questions:**

**Choose THREE of the following. Your response should be at least 7 sentences.**

1. What were the causes of World War I? How did it become a “world” war?
2. Why was Hitler able to come to power? How did he lead us into the Second World War?
3. Why was the “Cold War” a COLD war? Explain its causes and the interaction between the US and USSR.
4. By the 1970s, how were groups of people changing? What impact does this have on society?
5. What actions did America take during this time period that can be seen as “wrong”? Why were they wrong?

**Essay Choice #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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